HE WRITES ANOTHER OPEN LETTER TO SENATOR THURSTON.

NOT CONCERNED, HE SAYS, WITH WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY-WHAT HE WANTS TO

> KNOW IS WHY SENATOR THURSTON QUOTES THE NEWSPAPERS.

Washington, Aug. 17.-Senator W. M. Stewart gave out to-day for publication a reply to Senator Thurston's letter to him published in the paper: morning, regarding the charge that Mr. Bryan had been a paid lecturer in the employ of silver The letter quotes Mr. Thurston's statement that he had not assailed Bryan's character in any instance, or by any word, and Mr. ewart asks Mr. Thurston how he can reconcile that ent with the following language quoted by him in the speech which gave rise to the contro-"The proprietors of the big bonanzas have found it profitable to keep a large number of lecturers and other spokesmen on the road preachto the people. Among the many who have thus been employed and carried on the payrolls of the big bonanzas for a number of years is Willam J. Bryan, of Nebraska, a paid agent and sman of the free-silver combine." The letter

then continues:
Your disclaimer in connection with the foregoing statement requires explanation, provided you consider your reputation for truth and veracity valuable. But your disclaimer that you would "be the last man to assail the character of Mr. Bryan" reflects either upon your veracity or your knowledge of the law of libel. If you are a lawyer, and the fact that you have been retained by the Union Pacific Railroad for so many years indicates that you are useful in some way to that institution, you ought to know that repeating a slander or libel is equally as slanderous or libellous as the original matter.

ought to know that repeating a slander or libel is equally as slanderous or libellous as the original matter.

You assume that you are not assailing Mr. Bryan when you are quoting what irresponsible newspapers say of him, and giving to such statements all the credit your high official position can confer. You belittle your understanding when you say that it is the duty of Mr. Bryan to enter into personal controversy with every hireling newspaper scribbler who is employed to slander or defame him. The people understand the animus of partisan newspapers and make proper allowances for their assertions; but when you clothe their slanders with your official robes, it is a lame, cowardly defence on your part to protect yourseli by skulking behind miserable newspapers scribbles. I called your attention to the injustice of your charge, no, the charge of newspapers, which I have again quoted for the purpose of calling your attention to the charge you made, supposing that you were an honorable man and would retract the charges at once if you were unable to prove them. Instead of doing so, you repeated other stale slanders against Mr. Bryan, myself, Senator Sharon, Governor Stanford, slanders, which if true, do not prove your charge against Mr. Bryan.

I shall not retierate in kind and quote what venal newspapers, or even reputable men say of you, because it is not pertinent to the issue. The issue is whether you have unjustly and without proof assailed the character of Mr. Bryan, You cannot avoid that issue by pretending that you only repeated a falsehood which somebody else originated. Do you not fear the repeating of a falsehood and attributing it to irresponsible parties will impair your influence in favor of the cause you are advocating? You must remember, my dear Senator, that there is a sense of public junctions of the published to the world as a pedier of slanders which you cannot justify by claiming that you have a right to repeat it because you had not the courage to originate it. If you have no case against Mr.

BRYAN PROMISES A DENIAL SOON. THE CANDIDATE GOADED BY SENATOR THURS-TON'S LETTER TO SENATOR STEWART.

Upper Red Hook, N. Y., Aug. 17 .- Concerning Senator Thurston's statement in his letter to Sena tor Stewart, published this morning, that Mr. Bryan had been charged with being in the pay of silver mine owners, Mr. Bryan said to-night that he had denied this statement on several occasions and that a denial would be made at an early day.

THE FREE-SILVER ARGUMENT RIDDLED.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF SOUTHERN BUSINESS INTERESTS SHOWS THE FALLACIES OF THE SILVERITES.

From Dixie, of Atlanta, Ga., for August.

From Dixie. of Atlanta, Ga., for August.

Let us consider the probable effect that free coinage would have on the market price of silver builton, for this is the point upon which opinion differs widely. It is generally admitted that an apgreement between the strong commercial nations to coin silver at a specific ratio to gold would have the effect of immediately advancing the price of silver builton. It such an agreement could be effected each nation would be chiled upon to coin and maintain at a par with gold only the silver mined or in possession of the people of each nation. The advocates of this policy are called international immetallists, and many who now vigorously oppose virce coinage." as the term is popularly used, are strong adherents to the policy of co-operative silver coinage by the principal nations.

But the voters at our fall elections cannot consider the matter from the standpoint of international action. The success of the silver party in this election means in mediate and independent action by this country alone. The unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the present weight and fineness would be authorized. These dollars would be coined for all individuals or corporations without discrimination against native or foreign silver.

Now the question is, would the price of silver advance 109 per cent on account of free coinage by the United States, or would the value of our silver dollar depreciate to the present market value of silver builtion and become a 50-cent dollar? The advocates of "free coinage" argue that no one would sell silver in the open market for 50 cents, or, indeed, for any price less than \$1, for he could have it coined into dollars without charge. (We refer, of course, to the quantity of silver used in a dollar, which is 412 grains, sixty-eight grains less than one ounce.) This argument would hold good provided the United States would guarantee that each of these dollars would be maintained at a parity with at any considerable advance would depreciate our dollar.

influx of foreign buillon that would depreciate our dollar.
Forced to admit the truth of depreciation, the "free-coinage" advocate falls back upon the theory of in-flation, contending that cheap money would mean abundant money and high prices—high prices for the seller and abundant money for the buyer.

This brings us to the main point at issue. We contend that a depreciated currency, resulting in the linguistic of prices, would not affect all classes alike. We believe that such a condition of finance would prove exceedingly harmful to the interests of the wage-earner, for the very good reason that the necessities of life would double in value, while his wages would remain the same. We do not ask labor to accept this improven declaration, nor do we ask that the experience of other nations be accepted. We ask that nothing less than absolute and satisfactory proof be considered.

remain the same. We do not ask labor to accepted improven declaration, nor do we ask that the experience of other nations be accepted. We ask that nothing less than absolute and satisfactory proof be considered.

Here is the proof: The value of stable articles is regulated by the world's demand. The value of a day's labor is regulated and fixed by home demand. The value of exportable commodities will always be measured by the world's money standard. The price of tabor will always be measured by the money standard of the country in which the labor is performed. World-wide demand would be the leaven to raise the local price of staple commodities—not that the actual value of these commodities would change, but it would take more of our "cheap money" to buy them and prevent their exportation. Labor would have no option. Labor could not hunt standard money in the markets of the world, it would have to accept legalizender money of the United States.

What influence would advance the wage of labor? This is the all-important issue with the man who is dependent upon his daily earnings. The possessor of a thousand bushels of wheat may sell it here or vonder, as will best serve his interests. Has the wage-earner a like opinion? The wheat owner may delay sale in anticipation of a better price. May the wage-earner profit by this privilege? Not at all. The fange of his usefulness extends no further than the reach of his arms. He may earn a dollar only where he stands and his capita—the ability to perform a day's labor—is as perishable as mist under the rays of a burning sun; upon the stroke of 7 the day's work must be started, else reward for that day is lost forever. The laborer can neither hoard his energies nor realize upon labor unperformed.

In this country we fix the price of two things, local conditions can only ir fluence either. The lay of supply and demand regulates all values but one important fact must not be overlooked: the value of non-perfishable commodities is regulated by the world's demand and local influen

profit.

A revival of industry, then, is our supreme need, industry withers when capital loses confidence and seeks safety in idleness. Capital is timid, but not wicked. It does not remain idle through malice, but when its safety is doubtful it seeks the bank vault. If a majority of the ballots deposited in our fall elections shall protest against a depreclated currency, capital will burst its vaults and quicken industry everywhere.

Away with prejudice; let us reason together. Labor and capital are demanding employment. currency, capital will burst its vaults and quicken industry everywhere.

Away with prejudice; let us reason together. Labor and capital are demanding employment. Labor must believe in the certainty of its reward, and capital must feel sure of profit, else both will remain idle. Let us destroy existing doubt by crushing the false doctrine of free coinage. Let us rally under the flag of truth and rebuild the temple of confidence, and let us build it so well and upon so firm a foundation that its wall will stand forever. A parriot true is he whose hand and heart shall aid this worthy cause.

SENATOR STEWART REPLIES SOME CAMPAIGN QUESTIONS.

THROWING AWAY THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. THE REFUSAL OF CONGRESS TO AUTHORIZE THE

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The Popocrats are making a good deal of capital out of what they claim to be facts. They say that the Morgan syndicate made the Govern ment an offer of \$16,000,000 more for the last bonds if they would make them payable in gold, and that the Government was robbed of that amount, as it will pay them in gold anyway. I wish you would answer through The Tribune, and let us know if there is any truth in the charge. Yours truly,
Salem, Ohio, Aug. 15.

(The Belmont-Morgan syndicate, which took the bond issue of February, 1895, and paid for the bonds in gold, made two propositions to the Government. One was to accept "coin" bonds at a price which would make the annual interest charge to the Government 3% per cent. The other was to accept "gold" bonds at a price which would make the annual interest charge to the Government only 3 per cent. In other words, they offered a higher price for "gold" bonds than for "coin" bonds. The saving to the Government if the alternative offer had been accepted would have been over \$16,000,000. President Cleveland appealed to Congress to authorize an issue of "gold" bonds, in order that the saving might be effected, as he had no authority under existing law to issue anything but "coin" bonds. The House of Representatives, by a vote of 120 to 167, refused to grant the desired authority, and the contract was closed on the more expensive basis. Undoubtedly the Government was mulcted of \$16,000,000, but the responsibility rests with the Democratic House of Representatives and not with the syndicate The syndicate made a fair business proposition to Congress by which \$16,000,000 of the people's money would have been saved. The Government was to receive gold for the bonds, and all that was asked of Congress was to say, in so many words, that gold would be repaid. The bonds or half of there, were to be floated in Europe, where people are not so confident as in this country that the Government will pay obligations in gold when it declines so to stipulate in the instrument of obligation. They would have been worth more in the European market if they had contained the word "gold" instead of "coin." A Democratic House of Representatives, while protesting with its mouth that gold would be repaid, declined to put the word gold in the bonds, and thus remove the last possible ground for doubt. Its obstinacy cost the American people over \$16,000,000.-(Ed.

REDEMPTION OF GOLD PLEDGES. WHY BOTH BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND RAILROAD CORPORATIONS WOULD SUFFER UNDER FREE SHAPER.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: I usually accept The Tribune's statementa as authority, but the editorial of August 10, encitled "The Duty of Corporations," in which you

Next come the building and loan associations, which have many hundred thousand investors in various States, and have also loaned in different ways the money deposited by their members. The law would not make it possible for them to collect gold, even where it has been specifically pledged, if gold was out of use and out of the country. These companies also would therefore be compelled to pay in the same kind of money which they receive.

Further on you say:

In fact, where a (railroad) company has gold bonds, which the courts would presumably enforce, it would have to pay out of its receipts about \$2 for every \$1 payable in interest on the bonds, and thus, if it earned net \$700,000 in silver, but had a bonded debt calling for \$250,000 in gold, it would have nothing left for shareholders, instead of \$250,000 in gold.

If the savings banks and building and loan companies cannot force gold payments when "specifi-

panies cannot force gold payments when "specifically pledged," how can holders of railroad bonds payable in gold force payment in gold or equivalent in silver?

(a) Why is it the courts would presumably enforce the railroads to pay in gold (b) and the law "make it not possible for them (savings banks and ouilding and loan associations) to collect gold, ever where it has been specifically pledged?" (c) If one class of debtors can pay gold obligations in 50-cent silver dollars, why not the railroads as well? Thus, the railroad earning \$700,000 in silver dollars would pay the \$250,000 gold bonds in silver and have \$250,000 surplus.

This certainly would be the case according to your argument if these \$35,000 (gold bonds) were held by savings banks or building and loan associations, would it net?

Ocean Grove, N. J., August 12.

(a) The courts in many Western and Southern States would refuse, as in many cases they contracts. Mortgages on property in those States constitute a large part of the assets of many corporations. But railroad mortgages can be prosecuted in States where the roads lie. and, as citizens of different States are concerned, cases can be taken to the courts of the United States

(b) Prejudice against railroads, which has been shown in the courts of nearly every Western State, makes it difficult for them to resist, even in such State courts, any claim against

lars, and they will pass in exchange for products at their builton value, just as gold dollars do and always have done, just as silver dollars did in this country when they were worth more than gold dollars, and just as silver dollars do now in all free-coinage countries. A gold dollar consists of the country than the countries are silver dollars on the country than they were worth more than gold dollars, and just as silver dollars do now in all free-coinage countries. A gold dollar consists of the country than the countries are consisted to the countries are consisted to the countries and products as a silver dollars do now in all free-coinage countries. A gold dollar consists of the countries are consisted to the countries are consisted to the countries at their builton value, just as gold dollars do now in all free-coinage countries. A gold dollar consists of the countries are consisted to the countries are consistent to the countries are consisten

23.2 grains of pure gold; 23.2 grains of gold will buy in the open market enough silver to make nearly two silver dollars if silver were admitted to free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1. Mexico is a free-silver country. Any one in Mexico who owns 23.2 grains of gold (\$1) can buy silver enough with INTERESTING SPORT EXPECTED TO-DAY-MARCUS it to make two Mexican silver dollars, and with those silver dollars he can pay \$2 of debts in Mexico. Under free-silver coinage in this country he could do the same here. At present he can pay only \$1 of debt with 23.2 grains of gold. If free coinage of silver were permitted he could buy silver with gold and pay nearly \$2 of debt with it. The farmer who has no gold could not do it, of course, but the rich man who has gold, or any person who has hoarded it, could do so, and the silver-mine owner who has silver could do so, for his ounce of silver, which will now pay only about 65 cents of debt would then pay \$129 of debt.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION. THE PROFIT TO THE RANK-THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF SILVER NOT REGULATED BY

THE COINAGE RATIO. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Please answer these questions for me First-Do banks profit more or less than the Gov-

ernment by issuing notes?

Second—Is it true that previous to 1873 the coinage ratio of gold and silver always ruled the market

Third-Would it still do so it interests that a could be secured?
Fourth-I have seen this statement-is it correct?
'The history of coinage for more than two centuries shows that any joint coinage ratio adopted by the chief commercial nations fixes the market ratio within 1 or 2 per cent, no matter what the relative output of the two metals.'

Fifth-What caused the panic of 1852?
R. E. ALEXANDER. Third-Would it still do so if international bi-

1. The Government is not in the business of issuing notes to make money. The banks are. If the legal-tender notes (greenbacks) are considered as a forced loan, and it is assumed that the Government would have to borrow an equal amount of money on bond in case they were withdrawn, then it may be said that the Government saves about 4 per cent on the amount of its notes cutstanding. When bank funds are lending at 6 per cent a bank which invested in United States bonds at current market rates with which to secure circulation would make about one-third of 1 per cent on its note circulation. If it could lend its funds at 5 per cent only it would make a larger profit by taking out circulation. If it could lend its funds at 7 per cent its profits on circulation would be wiped out; and if it could get more than 7 per cent the circulation would be an item of expense, instead of profit.

2. It is not true. From 1792 to 1834 the United States colnage ratio was 15 to 1, but the commercial ratio meanwhile fluctuated between 15 to 1, where it stood when the coinage ratio was adopted, and 16.25 to 1 in 1813. From 1834 to 1873 the coinage ratio was 16 to 1, but the commercial meanwhile fluctuated betweeen 15.93 to 1 in 1843 and 15.19 to 1 in 1859. During the former period silver always sold in the market for less than its mint valuation. During the latter period silver always sold in the market for more than its it valuation. What would happen under international bi-

metallism is an open question.

4. There never has been a joint coinage ratio. therefore the history of coinage cannot possibly show what has taken place under it. There never has been a period of more than two years when the market ratio of gold and silver did not fluctu-

ate.
5. Railroad-building in excess and the over-issue of railroad bonds, which led to wholesale de-faulting in interest payments. The crisis was pre-cipitated by the failure of Jay Cooke & Co., who held \$15,000,000 of Northern Pacific paper.—(Ed.

CONCERNING GOVIN'E DEATH.

KEY WEST CITIZENS MAKE A DEMONSTRATION REBUKING SPANISH CRUELTY AND ASKING

THE CO-OPERATION OF THIS GOVERNMENT. Key West, Fla., Aug. 17.-Several hundred of the prominent citizens of this city gathered in front of the City Hall to-night in response to a call published in one of the local papers to express their indignation at the barbarous manner in which soldiers, details of which reached this city last

The meeting was addressed by Benjamin Mc-Lendon and several others, and the speeches were enthusiastically received. Resolutions were adopted declaring substantially that Govia, who was visit- | C. ing Cuba as the correspondent of a Key West W. paper, was an American citizen, and was foully murdered for no other offense beyond that of being mediate investigation into the matter.

was sent to Secretary Olney: A mass-meeting of 3,000 American citizens beg leave A mass-meeting of 3,000 American citizens beg leave to call attention to the butchering in Cuba of Charles Govin, an American citizen plying the peaceful vocation of a press correspondent. A full account of the atrocity is recited in "The New-York Herald" of Sunday. As Americans we urge an immediate investigation and vigorous action, such as the atrocity demands. American citizenship has been outraged and our National honor insulted and civilization horrified by this crime.

One of the speakers, of whom there were several,

RACING AT SHEEPSHEAD.

TALK ABOUT THE TWO-YEAR-OLDS.

DALY'S WINNINGS. Ogden's victory in the Futurity was still much talked about yesterday. No matter what Ogden may be when he again meets the crack two-yearolds of the East, he was apparently the best colt in the Futurity run on Saturday. Perhaps Ornament might have defeated him if Garrison or Taral had had the mount on Ornament. On the other supposing that either of the two jockeys had ridden Ogden, is it likely that the story would have been different? Now, to make things plain and to satisfy everybody, a special race should be given for Ornament and Ogden, one to be ridden by Garrison and the other by Taral, with scale weights up, and thereby settle the mooted question jockeyship. In the start for the Futurity on Saturday Ornament, Rhodesia, Challenger and Og den had perhaps three-quarters of a length the best of the other contestants. It was one of the best starts made this year, or any other year, for that matter, and so far as the start is concerned there is not a single crumb of comfort to be derived by the owners of the defeated contestants.

All the crack two-year-olds are entered in the Flatbush Stakes, a seven-furiong affair, that is to be run on Saturday, August 29. The conditions of the race are that the contestants shall carry 110 pounds, with the usual sex allowances. Ogden won upward of \$40,000 on August 15, but the conditions "Winners of \$1,000 after August 15 must carry 115 pounds." Consequently Ogden escapes the per alty, and unless he or Ornament wins a race worth \$1,000 to the winner before Saturday, August 29, Oglen and Ornament will meet at even weights. Moreover, Winged Foot, Salmak, Loch Ness, The Moreover, Winged Pool, Saimak, Rock Pees, Priar, Bastion, Destiny, Chailenger, Arabian, Don De Oro, Octagon, Arbuckle and other fast youngsters are engaged in the Platbush. Therefore the race should prove to be one of the most attractive of the year. It night be well not to praise or condemn Ogden too much until he is seen in public

Marcus Daly's master-stroke on Saturday is not be first that he has carried out successfully. He Marcus Daly's master-stroke on Saturday is not the first that he has carried out successfully. He has made four onslaughts on the layers-of-odds and separated them from their money in each raid. He won heavily on Tammany as a two-year-old at Morris Park. It is well known that he bet every bookmaker in the ring at Guttenburg to a standstill in the match between Tammany and Lamplighter. It is doubtful if he won as much money on Saturday as he won when Montana captured the Suburban, because there were foreign books in those days, and the managers of those foreign books have vivid remembrances of the Montana race and the amounts which they paid to Marcus Daly's commissioners.

To-day's card promises excellent sport, but is marred with one of the abominations known as hurdle races, in which the same old skates that have been falling down with due regularity in their turn are entered.

There are sixteen entries in the first race, a five-furlong dash for all ages. It is possible that the race may be divided. Gotham, Harry Reed, Zanone, Preston, Bonaparte and other fast sprinters are among the entries.

In the Autumn Maiden Stakes, Sunny Slope, with Garrison in the saddle, will meet Regulator, The Friar, Bannock, Panmure and other fast youngsters.

Ferrier, Ben Brush, Peep o' Day, Hanwell,

ngsters.
errier. Ben Brush, Peep o' Day, Hanwell,
ittle and The Dragon have accepted the handiweights assigned to them in the third race, a
e. A fair field of three-year-olds will run in
Dolphin Stakes, at a mile and a furlong. A
b-year-old selling race completes the pro-

gramme.

No. 8 of that most valuable and excellent racing manual, Goodwin's Official Turf Guide, is just out. Every racing man should have it. It is indispensable to all turfmen. The publication office is at No. 1.449 Broadway, corner of Fortieth-st., and the price ir 39 cents. TO-DAY'S ENTRIES AT SHEEPSHEAD RAY FIRST RACE-\$700 added; special weights; allowances,

SECOND RACE-THE AUTUMN MAIDEN STAKES; for

Leav Wallace.

H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c. The Friar, by Friar's

Balsam—Lizze Baker.

W. Rogers's b. c. Savarin, by Hindes—Ricochet. 118

Suarce ch. c. Bannock, by Turco—Sister Louiss. 122

W. Showalter's ch. c. Box, by Order—Pandora. 118

A. Classon's bik. c. Fortune, by Macaroom—Abunda.

Lizze Codes.

John C. Gulick, secretary of the New-York Ath-

 
 Ferrier
 117 Peep of Day
 103

 Ben Brush
 111 Souffle
 100

 Hanwell
 112 The Dragen
 97
 FOURTH RACE-THE DOLPHIN STAKES; for three F. M. Arthur's b. c. Muskallongs, by Muscovy-Re-

Iskra Marcus Daly's ch. c. Silver II, by Salvator-Fleuate the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied ate investigation into the matter.

In accordance with this the following dispatch

Forster the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implication of the facts of the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts to Secretary Olney and urge an implied that the facts t lowances. Six furlongs on the main track.

Tempestations 165 Haphazard Vinita 165 Hep Ronald Sir Frederick 165 Tayant Rein 163 Maxime Elliott Hera 163 Maxime Elliott Hera 163 Maxime Elliott Hera 164 Maxime Elliott Hack of Day 163 Second Chance SIXTH RACE—Handicap; \$500 added. One and 

Stational mobile of the paper o

THE SALE OF SILVER BROOK YEARLINGS Silver Brook made a glorious record for New-Jersey at Lucien O. Appleby's banner yearling sale of 1896 at Sheepshead Bay yesterday. Charles A. Mills, of Wantage, Berkshire, England, was an extensive purchaser. Mr. Mills intends to ship the nine colts and fillies that he has bought to England as soon as possible. Mr. Mills will sail for Southampton on Wednesday, and the yearlings will

be shipped later. A brother to Henry of Navarre was the star of the sale, and he was knocked down to James Rowe, the representative of the Brookdale Stable, \$9,000, after a lively competition with W. M. Wa! lace, who, it is said, represented Byron McClelland. Among the turfmen present were James B. Haggin A. F. Walcott, A. J. Joyner, J. J. Hyland, William Lakeland G. A. Wilson, Charles A. Mills, James Rowe, J. E. McDonald, Phillip J. Dwyer, Arthur White H. Eugene Leigh, David Gideon, Milton Young, Charles Treacy, W. M. Wallace, Matthew Byrnes, F. L. Parker and many others. It was generally conceded that the Silver Brock yearlings excelled in general appearance any lot of yearlings sold in the neighborhood this year. The brother to Henry of Navarre was greatly admired, as he is a noble type of the highly formed thoroughbred.

Charles A. Mills secured a fine colt in the Tristam-Almy colt, a half-brother to Hazlet. The brother to Navarre will in all probability be raced in England next year, as the owners of large racing establishments find it difficult to make both ends meet even if they win stakes in this country, because the forfeits under the guarantesd stakes system absorb a major portion of the winnings. Here are some of the colts sold and the prices: Walcott, A. J. Joyner, J. J. Hyland, Will-

by Knight of Ellersile Moss Rose Stable e Stable by Knight of Ellerslie Pavora; A. Lake 500 1.700 2,100 1,150 550 2,500 2,050 by Knight of Ellersile, Banana, D. Gideon, by Tristan Almy, C. A. Mills by Tristan Silver Blue, C. A. Mills, by Knight of Ellersile, Belle Daly, M. by Knight of Ellersile Furlanc, M. by Knight of Ellersile Katle; C.

A NEW ATHLETIC UNION PROPOSED. REPORTS THAT AN OPPOSITION ORGANIZATION

eral well-known clubs whose members were disof the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and Henry else connected with the Knickerbocker Club had issued a call for a meeting to form an association antagonistic to the American Athletic Union. union, which embraces the Metropolitan, At-

lande, Southern and Pacific associations, all of which have authority only in their own provinces, is accepted as the authority in amateur athletics in America, and its rules determine the standing of all amateur athletes. The union may also suspend or on such matters is final. Even the wealthy New-York Athletic Club, with its membership of 2,500 men, which left the American Athletic Union about a year ago, holds all its games under the rules of the union. If the union is formed it will embrace some of the wealthier and more powerful clubs. Nothing could prevent it adopting an entirely different set of rules governing amateur standing 125 from the one now accepted, and there might result

John C. Gulick, secretary of the New-York Athletic Club, said yesterday that there had been a great deal of dissatisfaction lately among many persons deal of dissatisfaction lately among many persons connected with the American Athletic Union because of the methods of the organization. "The chief objection is to the character of some of the clubs which belong to the union," he said, "and which have a controlling vote and voice in its meetings. In the second place, many feel that the larger clubs do not have the representation and control which their interests and memberships should entitle them to. A small club of forty or fifty members, barely able to struggle along, has a vote equal to that of the largest club in the organization. Each club sends three delegates to the union meetings, and these delegates cast a unit vote.

"There has been, consequently, a good deal of talk among athletes in reference to the inadequacy of the A. A. U. for some time, but it has not "There has been, consequently, a good deal of talk among athietes in reference to the inadequacy of the A. A. U. for some time, but it has not crystallized into anything previous to this project. Such a scheme, if properly fostered, is likely to result in success. Although I have never heard such an undertaking discussed among New-York Athletic Club men, I think that they would be disposed to look favorably on anything of the sort, if conducted on a higher plane than that of the A. A. U. If the proposed union is formed, I am inclined to believe that its standard should be much higher than the present one, and its rules more strict."

Bartow S. Weeks, captain of the N. Y. A. C., who oversees the athletic editor of "The Spirit of the Times," are said to have been asked to co-operate in starting the new organization. Mr. Curtis is not an officer of the club at present, and Mr. Weeks is merely a member of the Board of Goverpors, exofficio, so that neither of them can represent the club under the present circumstances.

DISTRICT MESSENGER BOYS TO RACE.

An additional feature, which will add considerably to the general interest, has been added to the pro-gramme of contests to be run off at the annual fall championship meet of the New-York State Division L. A. W., at Manhattan Beach on Labor Day. District messenger boys, traditionally slow before the days of the bleycle, will have a chance to race for the championship of the State, which carries a handsome prize with it. This is the first chance ever

Hanwell 110 Lady Dismond 93
Irish Reel 100 Carib 55
One I Love 108
Penalities accrue fror: 2 p. m. yesterday.

FAVORITES WIN AT DETROIT

Detroit, Aug. 17.—The layers of odds were hit hard to-day, three favorites and two second choices winning at Grosse Point. Toots beat out the favorite in the first by a nose. The fluish between Adows and Lady Callahan, in the fourth race, was also a nose-and-nose affair. Summaries: FIRST RACE—One mile.

FROME TOOLS (9 of T. Charles) 1 3-1
Rey del Mar. 104 (Thorpe) 2 2-5
Woodney, 97 (Everett) 3 6-1

Some prize with it. This is the first chance ever offered to message carriers to ride in a championshing for the contest insures a capital test of speed. There are several companies employing mounted messengers in New-York are entering, too, and the prize may fall to one of them. For the State police championship race there are also numcrous entries. The contest for amateurs at the meet comprise a one-mile novice, the quarter-mile State championship, and two-mile tandem championship, and two-mile barrach, the one-mile handle cap, and the one-mile police State championship.

All entries close Monday, August 31, with N. R. Macdonald, secretary of the Race Committee, Room 1,425, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York City.

NEWPORT YACHT CLUB RACES.

Newport, R. L. Aug. 17.-In connection with the races of the Newport Vacht Club this afternoon for prizes offered by Colonel Reginald Norman, of Gov-ernor Lippitt's staff, three half-raters also had a race. Mr. Murray's Gnat started last, but finished first in Osprey won, despite her touching bottom. Mr. Gerry's Iris won in the fourth class of the club race, and the other winners were the Wind Cloud, the Niobrara and the Vesper. The course was about twelve miles. fouled a buoy and was disqualified. Mr. Vanderbilt's

THE METEOR WINS THE ALBERT CUP. London, Aug. 17.—The race for the Albert Cup, valued at \$100, second prize \$15, for all yachts above 29 rating, was sailed over the course and under the auspices of the Royal Albert Yacht Club at Southteams are at work upon a racetrack just west of teams are at work upon a racetrack just west of teams are at work upon a racetrack just west of teams are at work upon a racetrack just west of teams are at work upon a racetrack just west of teams are at work upon a racetrack just west of the following teams of the property of the pro sea to-day. The course was from the Spit Fort, round the Nab Lightship, thence round the west buoy off

known mares have sons or daughters in the catalogue. Racing men should endeavor to attend the sale, as it is likely that many bargains will be Manufacturers.

Formerly of 23d Street. FIREPLACES, Andirons, Gas Logs, Fenders,

TILES for Bath Rooms, Hearths, Facings, MANTELS.

> Marbles, Mosaics, Ceramics. 7 and 9 West 30th Street,

THE GIANTS' DULL PLAY

Near Fifth Avenue.

THEIR GAME WITH WASHINGTON LONG DRAWN OUT AND TIRESOME.

GERMAN AND GETTIG BATTED ALL OVER THE FIELD-A SMALL ATTENDANCE AND LARGE SCORES.

GAMES YESTERDAY.

New-York, 15; Washington,
9. Baltimore, 3; Philadelphia,
2. First game,
Baltimore, 16; Philadelphia,
15. Second game,
Second game.

The game between the New-York and the Washe ington teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday afternoon was long drawn out and exceedingly tiresome. Both German and Gettig were batted all over the field. If the Giants could only play the Washington nine through an entire season they might possibly win the pennant. Still, even that would not be a certainty. The score:

WASHINGTON.

New-York 3 3 1 9 3 5 9 9 2-15

Earned runs--Washington, 3, New-York, S. First base
by errors--Washington, I. New-York, 2. Left on bases-Washington, 7; New-York, 8. First base on balls--Orf
German, 6; off Gettig, 4. Struck out--By Gettig, 1. Home
runs--Beckley, Joyce, Three-base hit--Van Haitren, Twobase hits--Lusk, Brown, German, Tiernan, Joyce, Gettig,
Sacrifice hits--Dement, Brown, Van Haitren, Stolen bases
--Dement, Gleason, Connaughton, Wilson, Double plays
--Davis and Beckley, Umpire--Conoban, Time--2:24,
Attendance, 2,109.

SULLIVAN WINS HIS GAME. THE TROLLEY-DODGERS DOWNED BY THE BEAN-

EATERS TO THE TUNE OF 5 TO 4. Boston, Aug. 17.-Sullivan won his own game to-day by his excellent pitching and superior hitting. The game was well fought, and Brooklyn had a fine chance in the last, Griffin going out on a fly to Long,

BROOKLYN Totals ... 35 5 12 27 14 0 Totals .... 35 4 10\*23 9 2 Boston ...... 1 1 0 1 0 0 2 0 x-5 Earned runs—Roston, 4; Brooklyn, 4; Home runs— Daly, Sullivan, Two-base hits—Sullivan, Tenney, Stolen-base, Hamilton, Lorg, First base on balls—Griffin, Griffin, Tucker, McGann, First base on error—loston, 1; Struck out—Griffin, Double play—Payne, Corcoran and An-derson, Umpire—Sheridan, Time of game—1:56.

\*Hamilton out for not touching third base

PHILADELPHIA BEATEN TWICE. BALTIMORE EARNS ONE GAME AND GETS ANA

OTHER AS A GIFT. Philadelphia, Aug. 17.-Philadelphia lost both games to Baltimore to-day, the second by the poorest kind of ball-playing in the ninth inning, when the champions rolled up eight runs. In the first game, with two men out and two on bases, Keeler sent a fly to short centre, which could have been taken by either Hulen or Cooley, but which dropped safely between them. In the ninth inning of the second game, with the score at 15 to 14 in favor of the Phillies and Pond and Kelley on third and second respectively, aimost precisely the same play occurred. Keeler sent another fly to short centre, which Hulen muffed, and Pond and Kelley came home, to the disgust of the 10,300 spectators. The

ne, to the disgust of First game: Basehits—Philadelphia, 5; Baitimore, 11. Errors—Phila-elphia, 1; Baitimore, 2. Batteries—Orth and Grady; cond, Hoffer and Clarke. Umpire—flurs: Second game:

Basismore — Philadelphia, 17; Baltimore, 21. Errors — Philadelphia, 4; Baltimore, 7; Batteries Gumbert and Grady; Hemming, Pond and Robinson, Umpfre—Hurst.

EACH WON A GAME.

THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG TEAMS QUIT EVEN YESTERDAY. Pittsburg, Aug. 17.-Pittsburg and Cleveland played two games to-day, splitting even. Cleveland won the first game in the tenth inning. Hawley weakening and being hit all over the field. It was the star fielding game of the year on both sides Young was ineffective in two innings of the second

game, Pittsburg bunching eight of their ten hits in the first and fifth innings and scoring six runs, Killen was stealy, except in the eighth inning. Attendance, 6,399 The score: First game:

Basehits Pittsburg, 11: Cleveland, 1 2 Errors Pittsburg, 1 Cleveland, 2 Hatteries Hawley and Merritt; Cuppy and O'Conner, Umpire Lally, Second game:

2 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 3 0 5 Cleveland, 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 5

Basehits Pittsburg 10; Cleveland 7. Errors Pittsburg 2; Cleveland 1. Batteries Killen and Merritt; Young and Zimmer. Umpire Lally.

THE RECORDS. THE RECORDS.

Clubs. Won Lost.Pr.et. Clubs. Won.Lost.Pr.et.
Baltimore of 29 des Philadelphia 43 53 445
Cheinnail 68 30 694 Brooklyn 45 53 445
Chevand 50 37 615 New York 43 56 434
Chicago 59 42 584 Washington 33 59 375
Pittsburg 55 42 567 St. Louis 29 69 365
Boston 55 43 552 Louisville 24 69 258

OTHER GAMES YESTERDAY.

At Geneva-Cincinnati, 9; Geneva, 2.
At Newark-Newark, 12; Athletics, 3.
At Wilkesbarre-Wilkesbarre, 4; Toronto, 3.
At Scranton-Buffalo, 7; Scranton, 3.
At Springfield-Syracuse, 11; Springfield, 8.
At Providence-Providence, 7; Rochester, 4

NAVY ORDERS.

Washington, Aug. 17.-Commander W. W. Reise inger has been condemned by a medical board on the Asiatic station and ordered home. He will the Asiatic station and ordered nome. He was probably be placed on the retired list. Chief Engineer G. E. Tower has been detached from the Indiana and ordered to the Navai Hospital, Norfolk, Va., for treatment.

IMITATING THE BOY ORATOR.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.